

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1868

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will be charged for.

WEX CAPT. CLAY LEFT CLEMSON

"Shirt-tail Parade" the Last Straw—
Got No Backing Anywhere—Pres-
ident Timorous, the Trustees Offi-
cious.

The Anderson Intelligencer prints
this story:
"Clemson college is today the most
powerful factor in South Carolina
politics," said a newspaper man,
who is in closer touch with the peo-
ple of the whole State than is any
other, to an Intelligencer reporter the
other day.

This being the case, there is very
general and deep interest in the lat-
est Clemson sensation—the resigna-
tion of the commandant, Capt. Chas.
Clay, because the president of the
college and the chairman of the
board of trustees flatly told the vet-
eran army officer, who will bear to
his grave and honorable scars of
wounds received in service, that noth-
ing whatever would be done toward
his support in the matter of punish-
ing a flagrant and unpardonable
breach of discipline and of courtesy.

Clemson college is supposed to have
military discipline. The cadets wear
uniforms and are armed and accout-
tered by the federal government,
which also details an army officer
at the college, as military instructor
and professor of tactics and mili-
tary science. Clemson receives from
the federal government exactly the
same treatment as that given the
South Carolina Military Academy. It
has been the custom at the institu-
tion for the officer so detailed to be
employed by the college, in addi-
tion to his other duties, as com-
mandant of the corps of cadets, in
which capacity he is in charge of the
students at all times and respon-
sible for their discipline or lack of
discipline. The same arrangement
was made with Capt. Clay.

At no time since he arrived has
Capt. Clay been given any moral
support by the upper classman. Thus
handicapped by the lack of any such
esprit de corps as exists at the Cit-
adel, for instance, Capt. Clay tried,
nevertheless, to perform his duty
and reduce the big body of students
to some sort of discipline. Had he
been backed by the faculty and
spared the childish interference of
the trustees, he might have suc-
ceeded, even under these disadvantages.
Very naturally and properly, he re-
signed, when he found that he stood
alone.

Here is an instance of the lack of
discipline: The other day an Intelli-
gencer man asked a boy who was a
graduate from the institution last
month why the proposed encamp-
ment at Greenville was so suddenly
called off. "Oh, we seniors didn't
want to go to Greenville," he said.
"We had a meeting and told the fac-
ulty that we were not going and that
we wouldn't let the corps go. That
ended it."

And he said it in the most matter-
of-course tone in the world!
The incident which culminated in
the commandant's resignation was this:

During commencement week the
seniors went out on a disorderly and
indecent riot, which they very prop-
erly called a "shirt-tail parade." The
commandant stood it as long as he
could, and then, in full uniform and
bearing the unmistakable insignia of
his authority, went out to the bar-
racks and ordered every senior he
saw to return to his room and there
remain under close arrest. Far from
obeying, the cadets—seniors, remem-
ber!—only shoved past their com-
mandant, actually hustling the gray
haired veteran against the wall, and
went out again, some of them curs-
ing him as he went.

The matter was reported to Presi-
dent Mell, who told the commandant
that nothing could or would be done.
The president of the board of trust-
ees Col. R. W. Simpson, went to
the leading spirit among the seniors
and through the easy medium of
judiciously framed leading questions,
secured from him a statement that
the erring cadets meant no harm and
had intended no insult to the com-
mandant. This statement Col. Simp-
son carried before the board, and
that officious body promptly accept-
ed it, waving aside with scant con-
sideration Capt. Clay's protest against
the issuance of the diplomas pending
an investigation.

Capt. Clay's report of the matter
hardly impressed the war depart-
ment officials with the desirability of
detailing another army officer at
Clemson. Now a committee from

the board of trustees is in Wash-
ington, to undo the damage.

WHOLESALE TIGERS MUST GO.

Mayor Rhett of Charleston is Deter-
mined Drive Out Illegal Import-
ers.

From the News and Courier.

Many people in public office and on
the streets were commenting yester-
day upon the new method of attack
which the municipal authorities have
recently adopted in the fight against
the wholesale importation of liquor.
All citizens who have followed the
fight which the city has made against
the wholesale importation of whiskey
know, perhaps, that this fight has
been attended with but ill success.

The importers devised many meth-
ods of getting in their stuff through
the common carriers, and it was soon
realized that some new plan would
have to be tried. With the wholesale
importers out of business it is be-
lieved that the retailers, the small
dealers, can be handled with com-
parative ease.

Mayor Rhett, in speaking further
of the tiger situation yesterday, said:
"In my conversation with the News
and Courier Wednesday morning I
did not mean to intimate that I pro-
posed to relax my efforts to suppress
the sale of liquor by blind tigers; on
the contrary, I propose to take such
steps as I believe will very considera-
bly curtail such sales.

"There have been large illegal im-
portations of liquor into the city,
which importations I have been en-
deavoring to stop in every conceiv-
able way. I found them all ineffective
and I am determined to attack these
wholesale importations through the
purchasers and receivers of the liquor
by concentrating the efforts of the po-
lice department upon that class first
and foremost.

"Some persons appear to have con-
strued my remarks as quoted Wednes-
day morning as meaning that a blind
tiger might secure immunity by pur-
chasing supplies from the dispensary,
which, of course, is not the case."

Continuing, Mayor Rhett said:

"At present three or four wholesale
dealers are making fortunes in bring-
ing in liquor and selling it not only to
blind tigers, but to parties for person-
al use, while the city dispensary
board, although it has endeavored to
lay in a stock of liquor to suit all
classes and states that it is making
these sales at very low figures, is do-
ing comparatively little business.

"By concentrating first upon these
blind tigers who are breaking the law
not only through illegal sales, but il-
legal importations, I believe the best
result can be obtained.

"As long as wholesale dealers are
operating freely in the city it is going
to be impracticable to curtail retail
sales. The topography of the city is
such that I have found it impractic-
able to materially check this illegal
importation by guarding the stations
of the transportation companies.

"The law does not permit us to
touch the liquor until it reaches the
hands of the consignee. We have
men detailed on horseback to follow de-
livery wagons; we have men at each
of the railway stations; at the Express
Company, and at the Clyde Steamship
Company's dock, but in spite of it all
the illegal importations have not ma-
terially decreased.

"In fact, as soon as one method of
importation is discovered another is
devised, and after several months'
trial I have concluded to attack the
situation in a different way. Whether
this will be more effective in reducing
the blind tiger business will soon be
evident. If it does not I shall have
to adopt another, but I do not pro-
pose to spare any efforts to decrease
the business of the blind tigers in the
city."

BISHOP CAPERS IMPROVING.

Now Well Enough to be Lifted to a
Chair.

Greenville, July 19.—Mr. F. F. Cap-
pers, son of Bishop Ellison Capers, re-
turned to Greenville this afternoon
from Cedar Mountain, where the
Bishop lies ill. He says the bishop
was sitting up when he left summer
home, this being the third day he has
been lifted from his bed and placed in
a chair, where he sits for an hour or
two each day.

Although still quite weak the Bish-
op's voice and general condition is
stronger. His sight is improving daily,
and the paralysis in his mouth and
tongue is gradually passing off. As
yet the paralysis of his left leg and
arm is complete, and his physicians
have little hope so far as this afflic-
tion goes.

Mr. Frank Capers left his brother,
John G. Capers, at Cedar Mountain,
and the latter will remain with the
Bishop for ten days or two weeks.
The Rev. A. R. Mitchell, rector of
Christ Church, this city, will go up to
Cedar Mountain on Monday to assist
in nursing Bishop Capers.

Through his trial and affliction the
Bishop has maintained his cheerful
disposition. He is most hopeful that
he will soon be able to again take up
his work.

Abbe Felix Klein, the noted French
churchman is on his way to the United
States.

MR. LATIMER WRITES AGAIN.

He Tells of His Trip Through Italy—
His Reception by the King—Obser-
vations of the Places and People
Visited.

Geneva, Switzerland, July 2.—In
my last letter I stated that we were
leaving Palermo for Naples. We took
a boat from the former place at 7.30
p. m., reaching Naples the next morn-
ing, leaving Mr. Bennet at Palermo to
return along the north side of the
Island of Sicilia to Messina, and then
to investigate conditions in Calabria
and Basilica. On our arrival at Na-
ples we gathered our baggage togeth-
er and proceeded to Rome, where an
audience had been arranged with the
King and with the Minister of Agri-
culture and Commerce.

Our reception by the King was
very pleasant. He spoke English flu-
ently, and we found him well posted
with regard to conditions in the United
States. He had considerable
knowledge of the climatic conditions,
as well as of the crops grown in the
different sections of our country, and
deplored the fact that most of the
Italian immigrants to the United
States are settling in the cities instead
of going to the rural districts and en-
gaging in agricultural pursuits with
which they are familiar. He referred
to the fact that the criminal classes
in Italy predominate in the cities, as
in the United States, adding that the
peasants made better citizens for us
than those who come from the cities.

The disposition of the King I found
to be that of a plain unassuming man.
It was easy to see that he was averse
to pomp and glamor and the usual
trappings of royalty, and in his con-
versation with us he evinced a deep
interest in the welfare of the common
people. It is customary, when ap-
proaching the King during an audi-
ence to make three bows, one on en-
tering the door, and the other two
while drawing near him; but in our
case immediately after we had made
our bow on entering the door he
came forward and shook hands. The
conversation went along in an easy
and informal manner for about an
hour, touching upon the comparative
condition of the peasants of this
country and our farming classes, as
well as the products of the farm, the
amount of land cultivated and the
remuneration of the laboring man.

After our audience with the king,
we visited the minister of agriculture
and commerce, and it was necessary
to have the services of an interpreter,
as he knew no English. We found
him thoroughly posted on agricultur-
al matters, and he agreed to furnish
answers to a list of questions that we
left with him. Mr. Rossi, one of the
Italian commissioners of emigration,
was very courteous to us and gave us
a great deal of information in regard
to the whole subject. We gathered
from these officials that Italy is a
great deal more prosperous than it
was eight to ten years ago, and
that the people here are sharing
somewhat in the prosperous condition
that prevails in the United States.

While in Rome we could not fail
to observe on every hand the ruins of
the ancient city. There was abundant
evidence of its early richness and
greatness—of the time when Rome
was mistress of the world—the mag-
nificent Coliseum, the palaces of
the old emperors, the forum and the
famous Appian Way, the military road
built by the Romans more than two
thousand years ago. This road was
once lined with beautiful palaces and
villas and tombs all the way from
Rome to Naples, but now there is
nothing but ruins all along the road.
This road, by the way, has been con-
stantly in use for upwards of 2,000
years and is in fine condition today,
showing in spots the old Roman
method of paving, and the country
adjoining the road is now used only
for farms and pasture lands.

While at Rome the commission
held a meeting and decided to divide
the territory, giving to Messrs. Ben-
net and Howell Greece, Turkey,
Smyrna, Asia Minor, Southwestern
Russia and the country thereabouts;
to Mr. Burnett and myself, Northern
Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany,
part of Russia, working back along
the northern European coast to Great
Britain; and to Messrs. Dillingham
and Wheeler, Austria, Hungary, part
of Russia and other territory in that
region.

Leaving Rome, we went to Flo-
rence and say Consul Quay, a brother
of the late Senator Quay of Pennsylv-
ania. In the interview with him we
found that very few emigrants had
gone to the United States from this
section of Italy. He stated that the
principal industries are the weaving
of straw for hats, baskets, etc., and
high class Mosaic work. In addition
to this another important industry is
that of marble works of art. The
people are peaceable and industrious,
and as a consequence are prosperous.

Leaving Florence we went to Ven-
ice, but there was little for us to do
there, and after spending a day and
night we proceeded to Milan. Milan
is the principal city of the northern
part of Italy, situated in the center of
a rich agricultural and manufactur-
ing section. We spent nearly three
days at Milan, investigating manu-
facturing and agricultural conditions,
and the work was very interesting all
the way through. We visited a cotton
mill, and as I think the special report
we made upon it will be of interest to

the people of South Carolina I will
send a copy of it with this letter. I
will also write another letter in a few
days covering the result of our in-
vestigations into agricultural condi-
tions in Italy as affecting immigration.

From Italy we proceeded to Genoa,
at which point we spent a day and
night, and from Genoa we went to
Marseilles, France. We spent two
days here, making in the meantime a
trip about 75 miles in the country to
look at some of the farms. On this
trip we went to St. Remy, a village in
the center of what is probably the
greatest seed growing section in the
world. Here the soil, climate, etc.,
all combine to grow flowers and veg-
etables of almost all kinds to the
highest state of perfection, and the
seeds grown here are shipped to all
parts of the world. It is a very pros-
perous section, and there is naturally
no emigration.

Leaving Marseilles Monday morn-
ing we came to Geneva, by way of
Lyons and up the beautiful valley of
the Rhone river. We will remain here
for two or three days in order to write
our reports and then proceed north-
ward. I will try to send letters con-
cerning our trip as often as possible.

A. C. Latimer.

The Report.

Report of Commissioners Latimer and
Burnett of a Visit to a Cotton Mill
at Busto Arsizio, Near Milan,
Italy.

The sub-committee, consisting of
Senator Latimer and Representative
Burnett, accompanied by Mr. Dun-
ning, the efficient United States con-
sul at Milan, paid a visit to a cotton
mill at Busto Arsizio, a town about 23
miles from Milan, on June 25. There
are several cotton mills at this and
adjoining towns, and this is said to
be the center of the cotton manufactur-
ing industry in Italy. There are
also a number of silk and linen mills
in this vicinity, but we did not visit
any of these.

The mill visited was the Cottonificio
Venzaghi. Mr. Carlo Venzaghi, one
of the proprietors, showed us through
the plant and was very courteous.
This firm has been operating a weave
shed for some time, and is now in-
stalling a spinning department. The
product is cotton jeans and kindred
goods. Most of it is exported to South
America and India. The proprietor
said he had shipped some goods to
the United States, but had not at-
tempted to push this trade.

The mill employs about 800 op-
eratives, of whom 700, the proprietor
said, are women and children. The
average wages for the men was stat-
ed to be about \$1 per day, and that
the women and children from 40 to
45 cents per day. The laws of the
country prohibit children under 12
years from working in the mills;
those from 12 to 14 are allowed to
work eight hours per day; those
above 14 are allowed to work full
time, same as adults. The proprietor
said his mill runs about 10 hours a
day. We saw a number of children in
the mill who appeared to be under 12
years of age. Most of them were at
work, but we do not know whether
they were on the pay rolls or were
helping other members of their fam-
ilies. The women and children were
all barefooted while at work in the
mill, but wore wooden sandals while
going to and from their work. With
this exception they compared favor-
ably, in general appearance and clean-
liness, with the cotton mill operatives
in the Southern States. The commis-
sioners making this report are not fa-
miliar with the cotton mill operatives
in New England.

The proprietor of this mill is build-
ing a large dormitory for the use of
the girls and women without families.
On the first floor are the dining room,
kitchen and recreation rooms. On the
upper floors are large bed rooms, with
30 or 40 beds in each room, bath
rooms, toilet rooms, etc. The build-
ing is roomy and well arranged, and
will be very comfortable. The prop-
rietor said he would furnish board
to his operatives including meals,
beds, etc., for 40 centesims (8 cents)
per day. He said he did not expect
to make any profit out of the dormi-
tory his purpose being to provide
comfortable and attractive quarters
for the women at actual cost, in order
to make his mill attractive and secure
sufficient help. This dormitory plan
impressed the commissioners very
favorably, as it seems to us an ad-
mirable arrangement for the girls in
the mill. The proprietor said he
furnished houses for operatives with
families at a rental of from 75 cents
to \$1 per month per month.

The machinery in the mill is all of
English make, and appeared to the
commissioners to be of an antiquated
type, even that now being installed.
The spinning frames now being in-
stalled are of the old type with long
traveling carriages. The looms are
heavy and cumbersome, and no op-
erative runs more than two looms.
Practically all the operatives are paid
by the piece.

The mill is using electric current,
which is generated at a water power
plant on a river some distance away.
The proprietor stated that the current
cost him \$25 per horse power per
annum, for a twelve hour run. There
is considerable activity in water pow-
er development in this section, and
the proprietor of this mill said that
a number of other mills would soon
be started.

The mayor of the town stated that
there was practically no emigration
from this section but that the de-
mand for labor was such that the town
was constantly drawing on the sur-
rounding country for additional la-
bor of various kinds. He thinks the
mill operatives here would be desir-
able as operatives in the United States,
but that the mill managers would
doubtless resist in every way any at-
tempts to induce them to emigrate.

CLEMSON COLLEGE DISCIPLINE.

The Condition in the Big Agricultural
College Disgraceful to the Whole
State.

Editor Item: We, of all men,
should look closely after the discipli-
ne of our youth. The government is
now firmly established and there is
no following for the dissenter, and
the country is safe from disruption,
and as nothing short of an attempt
to establish a government should be
disgraced enough to claim our support,
bushwhacking tactics should not be
tolerated. All things today approve
of the necessity for stricter discipline
of our children. The form of our
government demands it, as we are re-
sponsible to ourselves, and if we are
reared without proper discipline we
can never make safe citizens. There
would be less bluffing and buying
of votes at our primary elections; pistol
practice would be abated; the drink
habit would be modified; the danger
of race riots would be lessened; our
home life, the most important of our
possessions, would be elevated and
made more attractive; the clamor of
many whites who by their acts are
row seeking admittance into the con-
fines of our penitentiary would be
quieted; and foreigners could visit
our State without feeling that they
were taking their lives in their hands.

Assuming that the proposition that
the head being corrupt causes evil to
permeate the whole, is correct, causes
a desire in our heart to lament with
the Anderson Intelligencer, over the
pusillanimous, sickly and disgusting
state of discipline at Clemson College.
The mortification it makes us feel
that "The Britannica America" knew
somewhat of our condition down here
when it declared that the South would
soon sink to the level of the South
American republics but for the prox-
imity of northern civilization. The
Citadel is run with scrupulous regard
to discipline. There is never any in-
subordination at the University, Win-
throp is a model. Even Miller of the
negro college jealously guards its
discipline, and it remains for Clemson
to disgrace the whole family, and it
remains also for Clemson to be at
last pulled down by its own hopeful
founders and those who pay the
heavy tax for its support.

W. A. James.

NEGRO ATTACKS MINISTER.

Rev. B. F. Bradley Seriously Cut by
Farm Hand—Great Excitement in
Greenwood County.

Greenwood, July 18.—Great excite-
ment prevails at Troy, in this county,
this afternoon over a murderous as-
sault made by a negro upon Rev. R.
F. Bradley, the highly esteemed pas-
tor of the A. R. P. church at Long
Cane.

The negro, John Suber, who came
from Georgia some months ago, was
employed by Mr. Bradley upon his
farm. Today the negro resented some
order or reprimand given by Mr.
Bradley and made an attack on him
with a knife. Mr. Bradley was cut
twice, once on each side of his throat,
and also had a long gash across his
back. The negro at once fled.

Reports from Troy say that every
man in the town and surrounding
country is searching for the negro.
Sheriff McMillan, as soon as the
news reached him, left in an auto-
mobile for Troy. The dogs owned by
the county were at Epworth, some 20
miles from Troy, but they were at
once ordered to the scene.

A later report from Troy says Mr.
Bradley is not fatally wounded.

It is almost impossible to get com-
munication. Every one is beside him-
self with rage and resentment. Mr.
Bradley is one of the most highly es-
teemed citizens of the county. He is
about 60 years old and a leading
minister of his denomination and is
known all over the State.

At 6 o'clock the negro was reported
as surrounded in a swamp.

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

He is Enjoying Himself and Will Say
Nothing About North Carolina
Railroad Rate Fight.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 23.—Al-
though President Roosevelt is closely
following the developments of the
North Carolina railroad rate
fight in the courts it was
announced by Secretary Loeb
today that no statement will be
issued on behalf of the executive. The
President has turned the whole mat-
ter over to Attorney General Bona-
parte and he expects the latter to
safeguard the government's interests
to the end of the incident.

The President is enjoying his vaca-
tion to the utmost. Little routine gov-
ernment business claims his attention
and visitors are few. After work the
President rides horseback, swims,
rows, plays tennis and takes long
walks with Mrs. Roosevelt and the
children.

WHISKEY FLOATED DOWN RIVER

Darlington, July 21.—Deputy Sher-
iff W. H. Mozingo and Policeman I.
D. Fields captured six barrels of whis-
key and arrested Charles R. McCall,
a well known white man who was in
possession of the same, Saturday
night. The capture was effected at
the point where the Charleston, Sum-
ter and Northern Railroad crosses
Pee Dee river. The barrels had evi-
dently been floated down stream for
some distance and landed at this
point for the purpose of being trans-
ported through the swamps out to
Darlington, or other lairs of the ti-
gers of this section.

It is apparently moonshine whis-
key, there being no evidence that any
revenue or other tax has ever been
paid on the same. Some of the bar-
rels had apparently been used before,
and some were apparently almost
new. It is hard to tell, however, for
the reason that they are covered with
river mud, which has accumulated
and fastened itself to the barrels dur-
ing their journey down stream.

The officers named received some
information yesterday that caused
them to leave Darlington about 5
o'clock in the afternoon, and arriving
at the point designated about dark.
It appeared just at the time that Mc-
Call was on the lookout for his con-
federates to approach and assist in
transporting the stuff. There was no
trouble in making the haul. It is not
believed that McCall owns the whis-
key, but that he was simply floating it
down the river from some whiskey
still above here for others, but he
declines to give any information ex-
cept that it is not his property.

McCall was lodged in jail. He was
tried about three years ago for sell-
ing whiskey, but the jury could not
agree and a mistrial was ordered. Af-
ter capturing the whiskey it was nec-
essary to send one of the party out of
the swamp for a distance of more
than four miles to procure a wagon
with which to bring the whiskey to
Darlington. It was loaded on the
wagon about 12 o'clock last night and
the party reached Darlington about 4
o'clock this morning. The officials
think they know positively to whom
the whiskey belongs, and are of the
opinion that had there not been spies
on the lookout to inform the owner,
that the officials were in the swamp
last night they would have captured
the "chief guy."

This floating of whiskey down Pee
Dee is not a new scheme, some thirty
barrels having been captured at one
time some two or three years ago.—
News and Courier.

MEETING OF LUMBERMEN.

Three Hundred Mills in North and
South Carolina Agree to Shut Down
During August.

A large number of lumbermen who
operate mills in this State and North
Carolina met here Tuesday pursuan-
to a call sent out ten days ago by H. J.
McLaurin, Jr., and others, for the
purpose of considering the present
unsatisfactory conditions existing in
the lumber market. The lumbermen
present in the meeting represented in
their own right and by proxy about
three hundred mills located in the
two Carolinas, hence the action taken
by them will have weighty effect upon
the lumber markets.

The whole situation was discussed
at length, and a resolution was final-
ly adopted to shut down all the mills
represented for one month, from Aug-
ust 1st.

The meeting was not a public one
and a full report of the proceedings
was not given to the press, but it was
stated positively that no move was
made looking toward withdrawing
from the North Carolina Pine Assoc-
iation, and the organization of a new
association.

TERRIBLE MARINE DISASTER.

San Francisco, Cal., July 22.—One
hundred lives are believed to have
been lost when the steamer Columbia
was sunk by collision with the lumber
steamer San Pedro off Shelter Cove.
All of those reported dead met death
by drowning, while an equal number
of passengers from the Columbia es-
caped death by getting aboard the San
Pedro.

The accident occurred in a heavy
fog and the doomed passengers had
no chance to escape. The wreck oc-
curred at midnight Saturday night,
but the news of it did not reach here
until today. Reports are meagre and
details are lacking.

The Columbia was an iron screw
steamship of 2,722 tons, and was built
by J. Roach & Sons, of Chester, Pa.
It was owned by the San Francisco
and Portland S. S. Company and was
enroute from here to Portland at the
time of the collision.

The San Pedro was a wooden screw
steamship of 456 tons. San Pedro
was heavily laden with lumber.

San Francisco, Cal., July 23.—The
latest reports from the Columbia
steamer disaster indicate that there is
doubt as to the truth of the report
that 177 persons have been saved. It
is now denied that more than one
life boat was picked up. It contained
16 survivors and the bodies of two
victims. Six life boats and three life
rafts, loaded to the limit, were cut
loose. Until all are accounted for it
will be impossible to tell the exact
number saved.